

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES S. ATTON,
OF Marion County.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,
JOSEPH M. STINE,
OF Fountain County.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
MATTHEW L. BRETT,
OF Daviess County.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
OSCAR B. BORD,
OF Decatur County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MILTON B. HOPKINS,
OF Clinton County.

The Treasury Note Scheme.

The Republican leaders do not appear to have the courage or sagacity to meet and overcome our financial difficulties, or to profit by the experience of the past. Every Governmental attempt to make paper equal to coin, based simply upon the public faith, has ended not only in disaster to the citizens individually but a national bankruptcy. A paper currency to a limited extent would doubtless be a temporary relief in our present financial necessities, and that may be a justification for the issue, proposed, of one hundred and fifty millions of Treasury notes and for making them a legal tender in the payment of all public and private obligations, but unless this measure is accompanied with a tax levy sufficient to meet the pecuniary obligations of the Government and improve confidence in its ability to fulfill its pledge of faith, the Treasury notes will inevitably depreciate in value. So long as they pass current, or even at a small depreciation, as it is the easiest way to provide for the payment of the public indebtedness, the temptation will be almost irresistible to depend upon that resource to meet the current obligations of the Government. And if this is done national bankruptcy and repudiation will be the ultimate result, and that too at no distant day.

We are quite free to say that we would prefer to see Mr. Bright returned to the Senate rather than Mr. Thompson, or Mr. Owen, whose error is the same as Col. Thompson's.

The Senator announces Col. Cyrus M. Allen as one of the candidates for the vacant Senate seat. There is entire unanimity in the opinion of the Union men in the State for the place. Our men and only one believes it, and he believes it strong.

Gov. Morton left Washington yesterday afternoon for this city. He arrived at 5 A. M. to-morrow. His numerous friends are invited to call and see him early.

The Expulsion of Bright.

Mr. Editor: From the fact that your readers frequently see articles in the columns of the *Sentinel* condemning the action of the United States Senate in expelling Mr. Bright, some grounds are furnished for the belief that an effort is to be made to redress the wrongs he has suffered at the hands of the Senate, at the coming election in the State of Indiana.

There can be no doubt in the mind of any sane person, that the particular charge against Mr. Bright, and upon which he was expelled, was insufficient. The writing and delivering the letter to Mr. Lincoln was simply an act of courtesy that in times of quiet would have received no notice from the public.

The time is not far distant when those who expelled him from the Senate for writing that letter will be ashamed of the act.

But whether his expulsion was right or wrong, the Democratic party need not necessarily inquire, or make a fuss about it.

On the 5th of January last, the Democratic party met in Convention and made the following resolutions: "That the platform of the Democratic party is right and the Democrats of Indiana are right. Abolitionists are wrong, and Secessionists are wrong."

The Bank of England notes, which were made an absolute tender during the wars of Napoleon, a period of thirty years, notwithstanding the security upon which they were based, depreciated near thirty per cent. below the specie standard. These are facts which should receive consideration, especially by our law makers. And our "Treasury notes" will likewise depreciate in value unless the amount issued is restricted to what is required as a circulating medium for the conduct of the business of the country and a tax level sufficient to maintain the credit of the Government and fulfill its pecuniary obligations.

Eighty years ago JOHN ADAMS announced principles for the management of National finances, which are equally applicable to the present period as then, and which, if we are wise, will be adhered to now. He said:

"A certain sum of money is necessary to circulate among society in order to carry on the business. This precise sum is discoverable by calculation and reducible to certainty. You emit paper money or any other currency for this purpose until you reach this rule, and it will not depreciate. If you emit more, it will depreciate, and no power or act of legislation hitherto invented can prevent it. In the case of paper, if you go on emitting forever, the whole mass will be worth no more than that which was emitted within the first year."

The principles of the Democracy are directly adverse to the financial schemes of those who now have the control of the Government, and it will be wise to let the responsibility rest entirely with them.

Conserving a Democratic Offender and a Republican Opponent.

We suppose the thought has occurred to our readers a score of times that, had a Democratic Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Tooley, for instance, acted as Secretary Welles did in authorizing his brother-in-law to plunder the Government Treasury of \$700,000, there would have been no end to the outcry raised against him. The press would have discussed the act with just severity, public meetings would have resolved against it, and Congress censured it. In fact, Mr. Tooley, for an impudent set in relation to a coat contract, was censured by the full Congress, and yet, in comparison with the maladministration of Secretary Welles, Tooley's action was spotless in its honesty and propriety.

Mr. Hale, in his speech in opposition to white-washing Welles, referred to this fact in his usual caustic style. He said:

"But, Mr. President, let me ask you to imagine, if you can, for a moment, what would have been the conduct of these Republican Senators sitting around me if we had found such a misapplication of the public funds by a Democratic Secretary? Why, sir, the vocabulary of Grecian and Roman literature would have been exhausted for classic epithets with which the polished Seneca from Marseilles (Mr. Sumner) would have overwhelmed the Democratic delinquent who had put \$700,000 of the public money into the pocket of one of his family. There would have been the impetuous Senator from Michigan (Mr. Chandler), not now in his seat, standing up like the host of the tribunes, and invoking the judgment of death upon the man who had made such a use of the public funds as this; and the keen glance of the Chairman of the Committee on Finance (Mr. Fessenden) would have looked through all the glosses with which such Democratic delinquency would have sought to shield itself from the public gaze. Sir, there is an instructive lesson on this subject, for which I am indebted to the *Democratic Sentinel* from Ohio (Mr. Sherman). When he was in the other House, and there was a little misapplication of the public funds by the Secretary of the Navy, who came from the same town and the same State with the present Secretary—no reflections on Connecticut or Hartford, but it is a coincidence, that is all [laughter]."

Mr. Dixon: You need not make any apology on that subject at all.

"Mr. Hale—If there was any reproach to be cast upon Connecticut or Hartford, the fact that it has produced my friend would cover a multitude of sins. [Laughter.] But, sir, when the delinquency of the Secretary of the Navy from the State of Connecticut and the City of Hartford was under consideration, a representative from Ohio, by the name of John Sherman, investigated that matter, and he submitted these resolutions:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy has, with the sanction of the President, abused his discretionary power in the selection of a coal agent, and in the purchase of fuel for the Government."

"He had abused his power in the selection of a coal agent. I do not know whether the agent was a relative of Mr. Tooley or not. I am told that he was a friend. Well, sir, it was not right for a Democratic Secretary to select his particular friends."

Resolved, That the contract made by the Secretary of the Navy, under date of September 23, 1858, with William C. N. Swift, for the delivery of five oak timbers, was made in violation of law, and in a manner unequal, improper, and injurious to the public service."

Resolved, That the distribution by the Secretary of the Navy of the patronage in the Navy yards among members of Congress, was destructive of discipline, corrupting in its influence, and highly injurious to the public service."

"There were two other resolutions of censure, and I will tell you how that house received them on the 13th of June, 1860, as will appear by the journals. Mr. Sherman moved the previous question, and it was seconded, and the motion being put on the main question, it was decided in the affirmative by one hundred and one to twenty-one, and on the second question, by a vote of one hundred and eight to forty-one, as appears by the journal of the House. At that time there was not a Republican majority in a single vote in the House of Representatives. At that time, therefore, I am rightly informed, in the House of Representatives, a Republican majority of one vote was sufficient to enable them to elect so staunch a man as Speaker as my friend from Ohio. The House was about equally divided between the Democrats and the Republicans. There were a few who turned the scale, and the Republican majority in the House; and yet, on a vote of censure on the Secretary of the Navy for a misuse of the discretion which the law had conferred to him, that Democratic Secretary from the City of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, was censured by a vote of more than two to one."

BRIGHT'S VACANT PLACE.—Speaking of the United States Senatorship, the *Indiana American*, published in this city, had the following paragraphs yesterday. We give them as coming from a conscientious Republican, who thinks what he says, and keeps up a devil of a thinking all the time:

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Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

From Washington.

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On its disappearance our eyes were eagerly directed to the river's level to mark its fall. It was wonderful to watch long, the seconds lengthening out as it seemed to minutes. The suspense was relieved by the sudden shooting up from the river of a big column of water, and the boat, the Mississippi, and all was estimated to be a half mile away from us. The boat was scarcely moved by the explosion, and the mortar-carriage recoiled but two or three inches. This was very encouraging.

The second experiment was made with twenty pounds of powder. Capt. Condit again discharged the gun. The concussion was terrific. Some distance in the rear of the boat where it was standing, it was not painful, but those who remained alongside and in the boat were considerably shocked. The shell rose beautifully, mounting much higher in the air, and at the expiration of 22½ seconds, struck the water at an estimated distance of three miles. This concussion showed itself very palpably upon the boat. The hatchway coverings in the front part were lifted off, and in some cases broken and split, while the boat itself recoiled some two or three inches, and penetrated the soft bank of the river.

Experiment number three was made with the full charge of twenty-three pounds of powder. The time of the flight of the ball was thirty-one seconds, and the distance of three and a half miles. The recoil of the gun carriage was about two feet, and the effect of the concussion upon the loose wooden work of the boat was the same as in the previous shot.

Experiment number four gave results similar to number three, Capt. Paulding, of the gunboat St. Louis, discharging the gun in the place of Capt. Condit. Capt. Paulding describes the concussion as being very strong, but he thinks it could not be endured within the bulkheads of the mortar boat by any man for more than eight or ten consecutive shots.

Number five was with but fifteen pounds of powder, and the time of flight was estimated to be more than five seconds. The shell was twenty-eight seconds in the air, and seemed to fall as far away as any of the preceding ones, which led to the opinion in the minds of the company that the charge was not sufficient to be efficient as a full twenty-three pound charge.

The mortar boats are about six feet long, and twenty-five feet wide, surmounted on all sides by iron plate half an inch thick. The boats are easily admitting a 13 inch shell, and from the edge of the bore to the outer rim measures seventeen inches. The mortar belt weighs about 4,500 pounds, and from the experiment of to-day is pronounced by Capt. Condit to be the most admirable mortar carriage yet invented.

The shell filled with wet sand weighed 230 pounds, an enormous missile to be hurled through the air a distance of more than three miles, and to be hurled into your city. Filled with powder, and these shells will weigh 215 pounds, and can be thrown at least a half a mile further than were those filled with sand.

Sixteen of these mortar boats drop down to within easy reach of Columbus, and at the same time be out of the reach of the best rifle cannon the rebels may bring to bear—so small, indeed, at a distance of three and a half or four miles as to be scarcely to be detected by the eyes of the water. Say further, that each of these boats will fire, at a very low estimate, four shells an hour. Then twenty of them would discharge eight shells an hour, with perfect impunity, and at the rate of one shell to the gun every five minutes. Of these terrific missiles may be thrown into the rebel camp and fortifications. Can you endure it? Pandemonium would be a Paradise to the place it would make of Columbus.

The lead to the day demonstrated that the recoil of the boat was altogether lateral, and not perpendicular, as it was feared it would be. It also shows that the iron bulkheads render the concussion no more serious than it would be without them, and that if they are permitted to remain some plan will have to be devised by which the gunners at each discharge may get outside of the boat. Illustrating the effects of the concussion the distance that the cap of the gun went up who discharged the 15 pound charge was carried away from his head, and he almost taken off his feet.

Special Notice.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—All advertisements taken for a specified time, and not before the expiration of the time specified, will be charged the regular rates for the same up to the time they are ordered and filled.

MEDICAL.

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TO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRED organization, or to those by whom an increase of family is from any reason objectionable, the undersigned offers a medicine which is perfectly reliable, safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the world for the past century. Although this article is a secret, it is so common that it is not necessary to keep it so. It is a perfect safeguard, and any drug store or physician will tell you it is perfectly reliable. Thousands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy. Send any part of the world on receipt of \$1 by address.

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